*243
434 on a small plot that they own or rent, but all families
463 in this category derive their main income from wages.

3. Trader. Main income from the more or less regular sale, not production, of rather considerable amounts of goods. Perhaps somewhat arbitrarily, we have not included in this category those very few families who derive their main income from production of cookies or the like, even though such families might themselves perform the selling of their products to local consumers; such families are included in the 'home enterpriser' category below.

[426] 4. Investor. Main income from land rent, interest
[427] on loans, and/or speculative gain.

5. Professional. Main income from such specialties as midwifery or dramatic entertainment.

434 6. Public servant. Main income from, or majority of
• 647 working time spent in, government employment. This is the
463 only category in which we had to add the additional criterion of "majority of working time"; government pay is rather low, and one person who works full time in the employ of the government actually receives more income from other sources.
[875] This category includes regular government officials, teachers
[622] and school janitors. The hamlet headmen are not included, however, as their main incomes are otherwise derived and their remuneration from the government is extremely low. They maintain no daily routine as public servants. The headmen are all farm operators, except one who is an investor.

178 doctors were practicing in 1953 than in 1949, while there
463 was no change in the number of midwives. In most cases,
621 however, these professional services had ceased to be the main sources of income of the families engaging in them.

621 In 1953, occupation defined as public service in-
434 cluded the jobs of an educational supervisor, one teacher,
463 two school janitors, two workers in the government-owned
647 Bangkok Wharf, and one policeman. Actually, there were five
[875] Bangchan residents who were teaching in 1953. Only one of these, however, was a family head. Two of the other four teachers were husband and wife living with the wife's mother who was classified as an investor -- the most prosperous of the investors mentioned earlier in this section. Another teacher, a wife, was also living with her mother who was also an investor. The last teacher, also a wife, was living independently with her husband who was operating a rice farm, and the occupation of the family was thus classified as farm operating. With the possible exception of the policeman, all these public servants were well paid in the village standard, ranging from some four hundred baht a month for a janitor to eight hundred baht for the educational supervisor. After the 1953 census was taken, more regular jobs were opened to Bangchan residents by the Highways Department, and also more people took up regular jobs of a public service nature in Bangkok while retaining residence in Bangchan by commuting daily between the village and their offices. Thus,
[178] although the percentage figures remain constant during

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434 1949-53, in actuality public service as an occupation is
463 increasing in Bangchan.
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• 647 There were four home enterprisers in 1949, mostly
engaged in making cookies. As in case of the professional,
434 this activity still existed in Bangchan, but by 1953 it had
443 degenerated into a secondary income, leaving the lone case
463 of basket making in the home enterprise category.
621
285 Only one family head was classified in 1953 as a
home-enterpriser. The family was engaged in making takraw
-- a cane utensil used in picking mangoes from the tree.
On January 27, 1953 we met A, the head of this family, who
was taking 103 takraws of various sizes to sell in Bangkok.
[435] A gave the amounts and prices of these takrawa as follows:
56 large size, @ 3.00 baht; 31 medium size, @ 2.50 baht;
16 small size, @ 2.00 baht. A said he and his wife worked
on these 103 takraws alone, and finished them in twelve
days, using 50 baht worth of materials including cane, wood,
and binders. Ordinarily, they started making takraws in
December and continued through May. They were able to make
about 3,000 baht within this period. They also made other
things like baskets, but takraws were their main source of
income. In rice growing season, they also did some piece
working. They did not operate a farm. Piece working and
basketry during rice growing season brought them a combined
income of about 2,000 baht. The amount of each kind of
621 basketry they made was not as constant as takraws. It de-
434 pended more on which paid best. Their total annual income
463

178 finally, for a few families, took precedence over rice
463 growing. The relative importance of these new occupations remained low, however, since only a few families were needed to meet the village requirements for such services.

434 The establishment of the primary school some thirty
647 years ago opened up new jobs as teachers and janitors for
875 some educated villagers who were given preference over out-
[872] siders. It should be noted, nevertheless, that at the beginning the primary school teachers were not considered as regular officials and their pay was as low as six baht a month during the prewar years. Even during the war, they did not get as proportionately large a cost-of-living raise as did other regular officials. It was only after the war that they were made regular officials and that their pay rose almost a hundred times to 450 to 550 baht a month with provision for a steady raise to more than one thousand baht
[48] a month. This new occupation in public service also increased with the extension of the central government employment into the rural areas and with improved transportation facilities which permitted an individual to commute daily between his office in Bangkok and his home in Bangchan. Thus, a Bangchan resident is now serving as an educational supervisor in the nearby Minburi District and a few others are on the regular payroll of the government-owned Bangkok Wharf.

*243 With the background knowledge of the situation of
464 Bangchan farm laborers previously described in mind, we may
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